



Littlefield Letters



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OCTOBER 1987

No. 10

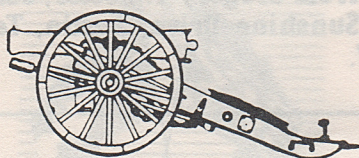
OCTOBER MUSTER CALL

date: Thursday, 8 October 1987
time: 6:15 p.m. Mess Call
place: Wyatt's Cafeteria
Hancock Center

In spite of the downpour the day of the September meeting, a good number of SCV'ers and their guests braved the weather and enjoyed the fun, food, and fellowship at our monthly meeting. Some of you have been sorely missed at our monthly meetings. We've wondered why you have not chosen to benefit the organization and our fellowship by your attendance and input.

This month Cdr. Jordan wants to discuss the December meeting. David Morris will surely have a Battery report from Corinth. And we will, we understand, be privileged to have another of the wonderful programs by General Bishop. No matter the subject, these talks are always informative and entertaining.

See you at Wyatt's on the 8th. Bring as many guests as you would like.

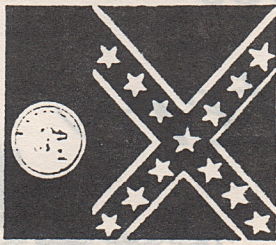


ENLISTMENTS

Never in the history of the new Camp #59 has so many Southern men wanted to honor the memory of their ancestors by joining the SCV. Two new members were accepted during September's meeting. Two more applications are pending approval, and there are some more in the process of being completed. Three cheers for these new #59'ers.

H.T. HAILE joins the SCV upon the record of his Grandfather James Thomas Haile who was a Private in Co. C, 32nd Tennessee. H.T. was born 8 November 1903 at Roundtimber, Tx. He is retired. Add his address to your Roster: Rt. 2, Box 294A, Gonzales 78629, #672-2328.

LEVI J. WARD is a college student in Lubbock temporarily who joins upon the record of his Great Great Grandfather William F. Pugh who was a Private in Co. A, 6th Louisiana Regiment and served until death claimed him in August 1864. Levi was born 25 April 1966 in Detroit, Michigan. His permanent Austin address is 4904 Hawkhaven Lane 78727, #836-7976.



STATES OF THE CONFEDERACY:

GEORGIA

In 1861 Georgia had the largest population of the Deep South and the largest in cultivated acreage. She was the strategic connecting area between the mid-Gulf South and the seaboard. After South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama, only Georgia was needed for the seceded territory to extend from North Carolina's southern border to the mighty Mississippi.

In November 1860, Governor Joseph E. Brown, a strong secessionist, asked the Legislature to call for a secession convention. On January 19th, following stirring speeches from visitors from South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, Georgia seceded.

Brown, as ever the ardent defender of states rights, had a protracted disagreement with the Confederate Government over military conscription being withdrawn from state control. However, the Georgians armed more completely than any other Southern state. According to the Governor, over 100,000 in addition to the state militia fought for the C.S.A.

Little fighting took place on Georgia soil until the spring of 1864 when Major General William T. Sherman began his march from Tennessee through Georgia to the sea. Sherman offered to relieve the state from further destruction if her forces would withdraw from the Confederate armies. Governor Brown refused to violate Georgia's pledge to the South and publicly refused the offer. Sherman returned to his "scorched earth" policy and caused an estimated \$100 million in damages.

Georgia was readmitted to the Union in 1868, and she underwent a second reconstruction when Negro members were expelled from her Legislature.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE FLAG

We have received word this very day that Confederate organizations in Oklahoma battled a Black Legislator who called for the Battleflag to be removed from the steps of the State Capitol. He argued that the flag has become a symbol of the "Klan and every other right-wing group." It ought to offend all and should be discarded. He cited an opinion that the flag should not be hoisted or displayed upon any public building since the Confederacy "was never legally recognized as a separate and independent nation."

Thank heaven for the efforts of the SCV, MOSB, UDC and CWRT and others in winning this battle to keep our flag flying. The Governor of Oklahoma could just as easily made an opposite decision.

These people battled the opposition with political pressure on their legislators and a fact sheet which they distributed to Oklahoma politicians. (Your editor has a copy.)

This newsletter has called for the SCV and other groups to formulate a plan of battle to deal with this recurring problem. Cool forethought is preferable to reaction from stress and tension. For sure hiding our heads in the sand thinking this problem will go away is sheer nonsense. As long as there are apologetic liberals, the NAACP, and other historically illiterate people, we will have to refight the battle over the flag again and again. I'll take my stand to save the flag!

The "Littlefield Letters" is the official publication of the Major George W. Littlefield Camp No 59, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Permission to reprint is granted; credit line is appreciated. Subscriptions available for \$5 per year from Gregory T. Hector, editor, 5914 Sunshine Drive, Austin, Texas 78757.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH

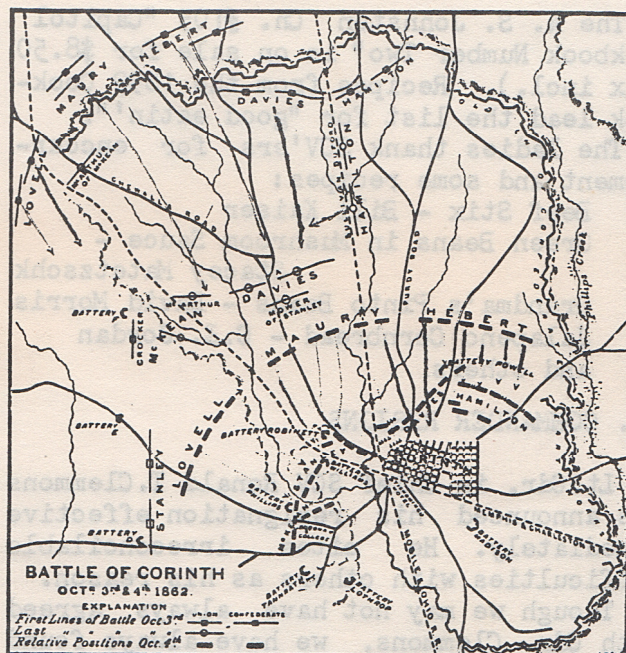
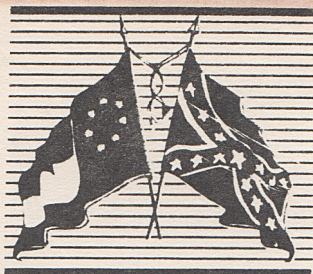
After the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, the Union Army took a month to march the 20 miles to battle Beauregard's army which had retreated to Corinth. Beauregard accepted the fact he would have to surrender Corinth to save his army and pulled out the end of May 1862.

In September, Van Dorn decided it was time to attack Rosecrans at Corinth, believing him to be weak in numbers. Actually Rosecrans had about one thousand more than Van Dorn.

At dawn Oct. 3 the Confederates marched to battle at Corinth. They intended to take the town, the railroads and launch an invasion into Tennessee. The plan called for the initial surprise to roll back the Federals and capture their works. Federal pickets were driven in. The Confederates reformed and the Federal army countered. Nature interfered in the form of earthquake tremors. The Confederates held firm. The Confederates drove past the second fortification line and pushed the Yankees into their interior fortifications. The heat, fatigue and water shortages slowed the advance, giving the Federals time to reenforce.

Rosecrans held firm; the battle was stopped. As happened occasionally in the War, the second day brought about undesired results. The initial success was not to be repeated when fighting resumed at dawn on the 4th. The attack seemed to have been stalemated. By noon the Confederates withdrew north losing nearly a third of those engaged. Rosecrans did not pursue. Confederate troops undertook a 2-day retreat.

Rosecrans lost nearly 2,500 killed and wounded in the fight. Confederates lost 2,470 dead and wounded and another 1,763 missing in battle or disappearing during the retreat. Grant's reinforcements arrived in time to join in a pursuit which was given up at Ripley allowing Van Dorn to escape to Holly Springs.



CSS ALABAMA REPORT

On 19 June 1864 the USS Kearsage locked in mortal combat off Cherbourg, France with the Alabama. The Alabama was lost. The Kearsage sailed on finally being lost to Neptune 8 February 1894, on a remote reef off the coast of Colombia, South America. In 1985 the Kearsage remains were found.

Research indicated the Alabama might be raised intact. The British decided they intended on raising her though. Their salvage attempt is close to beginning. All that stands in their way is approval from the French Government. Alabamians and others (some SCV) have petitioned the US Government to intervene so that the salvaged CSS Alabama can be permanently displayed at the USS Alabama Historical Park in Mobile.

A Save the Alabama Committee has been formed. If you have an interest in the WBTS at sea and the Alabama in particular contact the Committee, c/o David Toifel, 559 Williams, Mobile, AL 36606.

CAPITOL COOKBOOK NUMBER TWO

The A. S. Johnston Ch. #105 "Capitol Cookbook Number Two" is on sale for \$8.50 (tax incl.). Recipes from the 1899 Cookbook lead the list for "good eatin'".

The ladies thank SCV'ers for encouragement and some recipes:

Beef Stix - Bill Kaiser
Green Beans in Mushroom Sauce -
Stacey Matetzschk
Grandma's Pinto Beans - David Morris
Jalapeno Cornbread - C.E. Jordan
and others.

LT. COMMANDER RESIGNS

Lt. Cdr. in Chief SCV Ronald T. Clemmons has announced his resignation effective immediately. He cites irreconcilable difficulties with others as his reason.

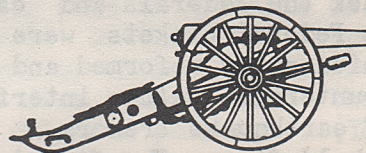
Though we may not have always agreed with Cdr. Clemmons, we have always found him to be a friend who through his interest in the SCV was a tireless worker. His services will be missed.

COMMANDER'S CORNER

My tenure as the 1987 Camp Commander will be expiring in a few short months. I would like to finish this year off with a memorable experience. For the December Commander's Christmas Party, I would like to host a period Old South Soiree with uniforms, Southern dresses, or coat and tie. This could turn into an annual Austin Confederate Ball.

I hope all of the members can be present at the next meeting in order to discuss your interest in such an event. Your participation in October and your input is needed.

James Jordan, Commander



- THE LITTLEFIELD LETTERS -

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Gregory T. Hector, Editor



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